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WILL WARP,  
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# MICHIGAN FARMER

## AND STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

JOHNSTONE &amp; GIBBONS, Publishers.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1881.

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

VOLUME XII.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

NUMBER 24.

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## Agricultural.

## MIXED FARMING.

The past season has been a good one for the farmer who does not confine himself to some special crop. The grain grower has not had good markets for his products, and this has been a serious matter to many of our farmers who make that their main business. The man who has succeeded in making a profit from the farm the past season is the farmer who does not put all his eggs in one basket, or take his chances on a single article of produce. Never has the stock-grower, whether engaged in raising cattle, sheep or hogs, had a more favorable season, all things considered, than the past one has proved. There have been some drawbacks, of course, but the general result will show a large measure of success. While the winter was long and severe, necessitating earlier and heavier feeding, prices have been very high for stock of all kinds. In cattle the feeder has had good returns for his labor and the capital he invested. Those who kept their stock late and put it into good condition got high prices. In sheep the low prices prevailing for wool are a great drawback, but the exceptionally high prices paid for sheep will make this fully as profitable as any season for some years. Hogs did well in every way, especially those that were brought in early before the extreme cold had compelled feeders to expend large amounts on feed. Prices ruled high all the season, and there was a quick market for all that could be sent in.

The dairy interest also had a favorable season, and both butter and cheese were in demand at remunerative prices. Cheese especially did well, and the patrons of the various factories throughout the State ought to have received good returns. Those who grew wheat the past season have had the very reverse of this. Low prices and dull markets have been the rule ever since harvest, and the returns for the labor expended upon it have been small. This, of course, will not always be the case. Seasons will occur when this will all be reversed, and the stock grower will reap a meagre reward for his time and capital. But the farmer who pursues a judicious system of mixed husbandry, will always find a good market for some of his products, and will thus have more chances in his favor in any one season than the one who confines himself to some special crop. Wheat growing is always the resource of the emigrant who takes up a new farm, and is without the means to purchase or care for stock. Hence the chances of continued low prices in favorable years are very great. With stock raising it is different. New settlers cannot raise stock. It takes capital and time, neither of which he can afford to spend. Farmers who are in shape to do it should therefore pay more attention to stock. It will bring them in more money, enable them to keep up the fertility of their farms, and they are secure from the close competition they must meet in grain growing.

## FROM ISABELLA COUNTY.

FOREST HILL, May 23, 1881.  
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.  
I am busy clearing up a new farm here. There are some fair pieces of wheat in this town (Coe, Isabella Co.), but the most of it looks very poor; some fields have been plowed for spring crops—not as much sowed as usual. Not near as many oats sowed, on account of wet and lateness of season. A large share of our farmers are busy replanting their corn, on account of poor seed. When will farmers learn that a little extra care in the fall in selecting and drying their seed corn, would save them a good deal of valuable time for the corn crop and a good deal of extra labor, to say nothing about the care and trouble of hunting for good seed? Some will profit by this season's experience for a season or two and then will fall back into the old way, to be caught again. Am well pleased with this country.

Very truly yours,

E. H. ESTES.

## MICHIGAN FARMS ARE BEST.

The reports of the Department of Agriculture and the last Census of the United States show beyond question that farming in Michigan pays better than in any of the other Western States, including Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The total cash value per acre of the principal products of the farm for eight years, commencing in 1871, was in Michigan \$130.53; in Ohio \$112.28; in Wisconsin \$101.23; in Minnesota \$88.49; in Iowa \$70.54; in Nebraska \$63.65. The average of nine other Western States for the period mentioned was \$86.47, showing Michigan to be \$44.06 ahead of the average. In 1871 the value per acre of farm products in Michigan was \$19.47; in Nebraska \$9.43; average of nine other Western States \$13.03; showing Michigan in 1871 to be \$9.53 ahead of Nebraska, and \$9.44 ahead of the average. In the years since then this proportion has remained about the same. These figures, unaccompanied by any showing of the cost of tillage per acre in the several States do not, of course, prove absolutely the superiority of Michigan agriculture to be as great as the figures would seem to indicate, but they furnish a very strong hint in that direction. Another fact, however, tends strongly to show the superior prosperity of Michigan farmers, and that is the statement made recently by one of the largest firms engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, that the paper of their Michigan customers, who are entirely farmers, is put at the head of the list in the point of value, in fact it is rated as cash.

Despite these and other equally strong evidences of the advantages offered by Michigan, there are thousands upon thousands of would-be prosperous farmers going through her borders yearly, to find homes in other more distant Western States and Territories. Beside the great horde of foreign immigrants who are ticketed through to a distant Western point, and hurried over the fairest portion of our land, by the wealthy western land grant companies, there are great numbers of our own citizens and of our Canadian cousins who seem possessed of this uneasy and unwise propensity to follow the star of empire. On their way to their imagined Utopia they pass some of the fairest and best lands on earth. A large proportion of the arable lands in Michigan are yet unoccupied and untitled. They may be had at figures which, in view of their proximity and the cheapness of reaching them, do not exceed those asked for the lands of the distant West. The farmer who locates upon them instead of going into the far West finds, beside his increased chances of prosperity, a congenial climate, with practical immunity from storm, drought and flood, and the social advantage of school and church. If it be that men change their homes for the purpose of bettering their condition, is it not wisdom to go where they can not only make most money, but encounter the most attractive and pleasurable surroundings? Michigan will welcome all who come within her lines, and will freely give the advantages which nature has bestowed upon her with a lavish hand, to all who choose to take. It would seem that the experience during the past winter of those who have gone into the remote West should cause those contemplating change of habitation to seriously consider these things.

## ANSWER TO "GENESEE."

May 27th, 1881.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.  
DEAR SIR:—In the columns of our very welcome visitor, the MICHIGAN FARMER of May 24th, is an article from "Old Genesee," which with your indulgence I will reply to in part. The first thing that attracts the attention of the ordinary reader or breeder in perusing the article of our friend "Old Genesee," is the mastery way in which he controls himself, and his gallant generosity and cool unselfish interest in and for our sheep breeders, while he has such a burning fever, his hot blood coursing through his veins inciting him to harsh, extreme measures and expressions. While I feel grateful to our friend for his unselfish devotion, I regret that he did not on his own account witness the little shearing at Romeo on the 11th, and continued on the 12th on the premises of owners, where two ewes clipped 41 1/4 and a ram 38 1/2, together with many other fine results equally creditable in their way, according to condition and circumstances. Nearly all of the heavy shearing sheep on this occasion happened to be of Atwood blood or family. Now while my interest is equally divided for the mixed as well as the family or Atwood breeders, I feel that we must cheerfully consent to have the honors fall where they rightfully belong. While no one man or ten men can claim all the great honors of producing the highest type of the improved Merino of to day, to many earnest breeders of great patience, skill, and indomitable perseverance do those richly merited laurels belong irrespective of favored blood or family. Local or other influences may cause the record board of the best breeder to be varied and checked through a series of years in this great enterprise, and to-day he may overtake or outstrip other equally skilled and good competitors, to-morrow his neighbor across the way may be seen with colors

flying quite in advance in this honorable contest without reflecting dishonor or belittling any one.

In answer to "where is Genesee County" etc., she will answer present, no matter whether it be from the Atwood or mixed breeder. No matter whether it be from the blood of the "Lucks," the Martins, Townsends, or the Riches, may it please "the wise men of the east" or of the west, Genesee County stands firm to her trusts. As one of the first counties in this State to hold public shearings, she refers "Old Genesee" to her published records of public shearings commencing in 1874 and continued every year until the present, and in due time we have faith to believe that if Genesee County has made a fatal omission this year, she will again take her place in the ranks as an honest, earnest worker, and our esteemed and wise "Old Genesee" may learn more of sheep breeding and "high crosses." Especially does Genesee County regret to disappoint the "world," and I would say to our modest friend, if it were not for his delicacy and generosity of feeling and expression, we would ask him to intercede for us, and explain to the horrified "public" why this "grand blank."

## GENESEE CO. MIXED BREEDER.

## NOTES FROM KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

From our Own Reporter.

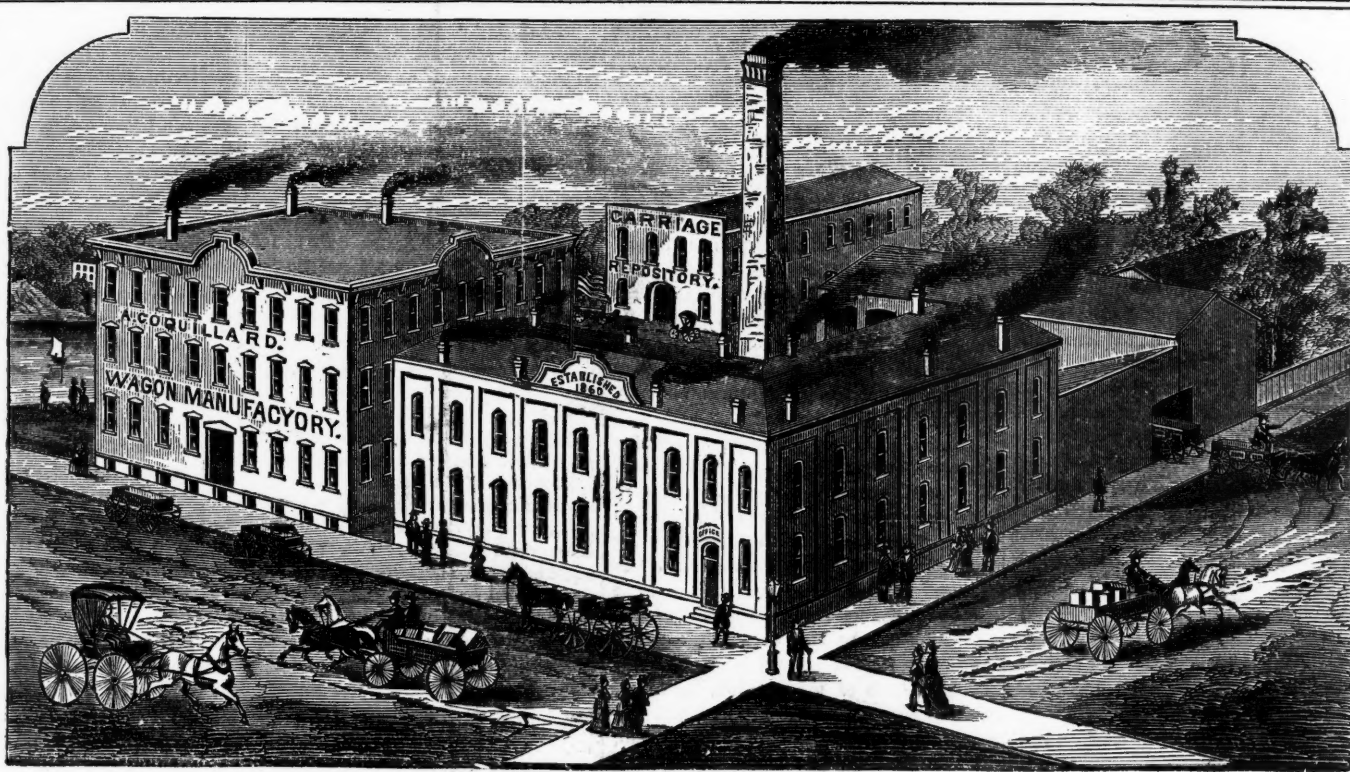
The Spring Fair at Schoolcraft last week was hardly as successful as expected. This was largely owing to the fact that the farmers were too busy to attend, on account of the late season. The first and second day the attendance was very light. The show of agricultural implements and machinery was very good, and comprised some of the most popular kinds. Kemp's manure spreader, the Casaday Sulky Plow, the Albion Sulky Harrow, which carried off the honors in its class, shown by its inventor, the J. H. Thomas Hay Rake, the Birdsell Clover Separator, the Gale Sulky Rake and Chilled Plows and a number of others.

Mr. E. B. Welch, of Paw Paw, had on exhibition three Atwood ewes, two registered and the other eligible, which were very fine animals, one with a lamb by her side. The fleece of one, No. 156, weighed 15 1/2 lbs. The public shearing during the fair was a feature of much interest. Mr. Richard Lewis, of Vicksburg, had some excellent long wools on the ground, and all the premiums in that class. In fine wools, Mr. Welch took first on ewes and wethers, D. C. Kinney first on bucks, and Wm. Steward second. The premiums to shearers were awarded as follows: O. H. Freeman first, Martin Bacon second, and C. Champion third.

The racing was the great center of attraction, and was quite interesting. The weather was very warm, and the dust fearful. In fact the whole country around here is suffering badly from drought.

While here I paid a visit to the stock farm of Mr. James Taylor, adjoining the village of Kalamazoo. The stock consists of Jersey cattle entirely. There were 40 head of yearlings, all bred from registered animals, and as even a lot as could be found anywhere. Mr. Taylor will shortly add 100 head more to his stock, and is very enthusiastic over their good qualities. He has some very fine young animals for sale, and at reasonable prices.

I also visited the farms of Mr. W. and G. W. Judson, near Schoolcraft. Mr. W. Judson is located on Prairie Ronde. He has some fine Poland China hogs, which appears to be the popular breed in this section, and a nice lot of grade Shorthorns. Hisson, Mr. G. W. Judson, lives near Schoolcraft, and is an enterprising young farmer. He has just bought a fine young Shorthorn bull and a cow, both thoroughbred. The former he intends using to improve his own stock, to increase their feeding value. He is a warm friend of the FARMER.



The Coquillard Wagon Factory at South Bend, Ind.

The outlook for spring crops in this section is good, but the winter wheat is a bad failure. A large area of oats has been planted and are doing well.

## BREEDING SHORTHORNS.

The recent sale of Shorthorns at auction, and the growing demand for them, as evinced by the constant inquiries being made by farmers, are good evidences that the stagnation noticed in the business for some time has passed away. Never has there been such a general demand for young bulls from our farmers as during the past year. It is not confined to any section of the State, but extends all over it. This demand is not the result of any sudden craze, but arises from the conviction that there is more money in raising good stock than in raising cheap scallaws.

There is no reason, therefore, why Shorthorn breeders should not feel encouraged at the outlook, and it rests largely with themselves that this improvement in the demand for such stock should continue to grow instead of declining. Good judgment should be exercised in sending out stock. No animal that will hurt either the name of the breeder or the breed itself should ever be permitted to leave a herd. Some breeders seem to think that when they have got rid of an undesirable animal at a good price, they have done well and made money by the operation. But that animal may live for years and bear testimony every day of its life to the greed and lack of business sense of its breeder. There are too many poor bulls sent out to breed from which should have found their way to the shambles. Every animal cannot be expected to prove desirable, no matter how careful the breeder, or how meritorious the animals from which it was bred. Indolent excellence as well as good descent must be kept in view by the breeder if he wishes to acquire a reputation for the quality of his stock. Such a reputation, when once acquired, is one of the best investments a breeder can make. Where he is personally unknown the stock he sends out vouches for him, and is a standing advertisement of the merits of his herd, and his character for carefulness and integrity. Sharp practice in breeding, like sharp practice in every other legitimate business, is sure to bring its own punishment. Let our Shorthorn breeders avoid it as certain destruction to their own character and that of the cattle they are breeding.

## NOTES FROM SHIWAASSEE COUNTY.

LANSBURG, May 25th, 1881.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Since last writing to you, we have had several fine showers, causing vegetation to grow in an unprecedented manner. The neighborhood midway between this place and Ovid, has been visited with a severe hail storm, doing considerable damage to young oats and fruit; wheat was not much damaged, it being hard work to find a great deal to injure.

Farmers complain that the seed corn fails to germinate well, probably on account of the past severe winter.

Mr. Harry Marvin reports that the prospect of a fine peach and strawberry crop on his fruit farm in Ovid is quite flattering. Many of the cherry and plum blossoms are blasted, I find upon close examination, and there must necessarily be a light crop.

Mr. William Swarthout is the owner of a cow which gave an average yield of a fraction over 70 pounds of milk daily for three days in succession. He is about shearing his fine flock of Merino sheep, a report of which I will give you in my next.

In regard to the cut worm in corn, we have successfully rid ourselves of the pest several years past, by treating each hill of corn to a half teaspoonful of salt, either with or without plaster. Sheep shearing has just begun.

Respectfully, G. W. S.

## FARM WAGONS.

The wagon is one of the great necessities of the farm. Every farmer must have one no matter what the cost. It is therefore a question of the greatest importance to him as to where the one best suited to his wants can be secured. The farmer requires one that is substantial in every way, that is manufactured from good material and well made. The cheap wagon, made by contract, with the material of poor character and the workmanship still worse, the wood half seasoned, and the iron bought for its cheapness rather than for its strength and quality, is really the dearest that can be bought. The various parts of a wagon are subjected to heavy strains, and a lack of strength in any one of them soon disables it. It should always be remembered that a wagon is just as strong as its weakest part. It, therefore, should be the aim of a purchaser to secure one that is well made, and of carefully selected material. In all that goes to make up such a wagon, we believe the Coquillard, manufactured by A. Coquillard, of South Bend, Ind., is superior to any other that has been sold in this State. It has practically supplanted all others, and the wagons that were common among farmers a few years ago have gradually disappeared until the Coquillard occupies the field nearly alone. This has not been done by any sharp practice, but is simply the result of putting a better article on the market and never suffering its character to depreciate through haste to be rich, or in trusting too much to careless employees. Mr. Coquillard has an eye on every detail of his business. He selected lands covered with the finest timbers years ago, and he sees it put in shape by a thorough seasoning before it is used. He exercises the same care in selecting his iron. Toughness and strength are insisted upon. When at length a wagon is put together and ready for market, it undergoes a thorough inspection, and a defective one is never allowed to leave the shop. This is how the Coquillard became the favorite wagon in Michigan, and so long as its present character is maintained, there is no fear of its losing its present high position. We give this week an illustration of the extensive shops in which these wagons are manufactured.

## Wheat in Indiana.

Most of the published reports from Indiana insist upon the prospects for winter wheat being good in that State. One of our subscribers, Mr. W. H. Adams, of Orland, Steuben County, writes us as follows under date of May 24th, on this subject:

"In regard to the present condition of the wheat crop, we are in the midst of a terrible drought, and what the severity of the winter has failed to accomplish this has done, so that now the most that can be counted on is one-third of an average crop, and not even that unless rain comes soon. Now, let speculators glorify the prospect if they choose, but what I get will go into my granary to stay awhile."

It is claimed that the machinery used in the Hungarian grist-mills possesses some important advantages over that in common use here. They have between thirty and forty rollers made of chilled iron and other countries. By this arrangement of rollers it is claimed that eighty per cent of flour from the wheat is obtained, while here, the yield is only about sixty-nine per cent, a comparatively heavy loss.

From Ovid, Clinton County, this State, Mr. Squire Guile sends us the following about the wheat crop. "The wheat crop is looking the worst I have known for 25 years. It seems almost impossible for it to make a crop that will be sufficient for bread and seed in Clinton and Shiawassee Counties."

Jonesville Independent: Many farmers who planted last year's corn, have had to replant, the seed failing to germinate.

## Veterinary Department.

## THE DISEASES OF OUR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

NO. VI.

## BRONCHITIS.

Catarrh, the subject of our last article under the above heading, not unfrequently degenerates into bronchitis, or either may exist independently of the other. This disease, frequently confounded with pneumonia, is due to inflammation of that portion of the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes in all its ramifications, (air tubes of the lungs). This disease is one easily diagnosed, and yields readily to proper medical treatment and nursing, but when treated for inflammation of the lungs, (commonly called lung fever) as it very frequently is, very generally terminates fatally. The symptoms as we find them in the horse, as in pneumonia, are preceded by a shivering fit, this symptom however very frequently passes unnoticed; the mouth hot and feverish, with more or less saliva of a clear thick orropy character, attended with cough, and discharge of mucus from the nose; throat; accelerated pulse, hurried respiration, loss of appetite; membrane of nose and eyelids much reddened; legs and ears warm. On applying the ear to the side of the chest a wheezing or rattling sound is heard; technically known as the mucus rale; anxious or haggard expression of the eyes. Treatment. If there is much fever, give the following: Nitrate of potash 2 drachms; digitalis and tartarized antimony, of each one drachm, mix and divide into four powders, to be given at intervals of three hours; follow these with gentian root pulv. 2 oz.; nitrate of potash pulv. 2 oz. Jamaica ginger-root pulv. 1 oz., mix and divide into 8 powders; give one morning, noon and night. Apply mustard to the throat and sides. If the animal is disposed to eat, give good clean oats; give but little hay while the throat is sore. This treatment with careful nursing is usually successful, where there is no complication of diseases. Symptoms in cattle. The first indications of its approach is a husky, painful cough. It is the dividing line between catarrh and consumption; there is a peculiar anxious or haggard look about the face, with a receding eye; rapid and laborious breathing; breath hot; on placing the ear to the side a husky wheezing sound will be detected; if forced to move the cough is increased in intensity, causing the animal much suffering. Bronchitis in cattle is seldom pure, but usually is associated with some other morbid condition of the system; therefore it is more generally fatal in its termination. Treatment. Apply ground mustard mixed thin with water 4 parts to one of aqua ammonia to the sides and neck, and rub freely with the hands; if necessary to repeat omit the ammonia; give internally Flemming's tincture of aceton 10 drops every two hours until six doses have been given, after which give one of the following powders three times a day. Nitrate of potash 1 oz., gentian root pulv. 2 oz., Barbadoes aloes 1 oz., Jamaica ginger-root pulv. 1/2 oz.; mix all together, and divide into eight powders. Bronchitis in young cattle, not unfrequently is caused by the flaria bronchialis, or worms in the bronchial tubes. In this form the disease is endemic, and usually confined to low, marshy, or woody lands. As no liquids or other remedies can be introduced into these tubes, medication by inhalation is the only means at our command; chlorine gas may be easily prepared and administered by any one in the following manner: First place the animal or animals in a tight enclosure to prevent the escape of the gas, then place a glass saucer on the floor, containing proportionate to each animal one drachm chlorate of potash, pour upon the potash an equal

quantity of hydrochloric acid, c. p. when it excites coughing remove the dish, open the door and leave the animals; care must be taken that too much gas is not generated, or the animals may suffocate.

## Hoof-Ail in Sheep.

Belleuve, May 19, 1881.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I shall be pleased to have you tell me what ails my ewe. She is six years old, and last August her fore legs swelled up nearly to the body and cracked open, from which a watery substance oozed and it resembled in appearance the scratches or grease in horses. I called a veterinary and he diagnosed it hoof-ail in cattle, and prescribed two or three remedies, and the ewe got better so the swelling went out of her limbs, but the cracks under the claws would not heal. They got some better through the winter, but this spring they are getting worse again. I tried everything I could hear of, but it don't seem to give relief. The ewe seems to eat well, but does not thrive as she ought. One of her feet is very painful; she is restless while standing. Can you tell me what it is and what to do for her? I would also like you to tell me what will cure hoof-ail in sheep. There are a few of my sheep lame and I fear they have hoof-rot. I have some valuable sheep and I wish you to give me a remedy that will cure sure. I have a very fine ram, full blood, that clipped 18 lbs. his first fleece; I paid big money for him and he is a little lame. Please answer through the FARMER and oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—Your description of the trouble with your ewe is not very satisfactory and calculated to mislead us in attempting to diagnose the disease, your veterinary surgeon pronouncing it hoof-ail, no symptoms of which you have given us, except its disappearing on the approach of cold weather and reappearing on the approach of warm weather the following season. We have known instances where similar conditions of the legs accompanied hoof-ail, therefore take it that the doctor's diagnosis is correct. The first symptom of this troublesome disorder is a slight erosion accompanied with inflammation and heat of the skin in the back of the clefts, immediately above the heels, which are kept moist by a thin serous discharge from the ulcerated surface; ulceration is also established between the hoof and the fleshy sole, from which fetid matter is discharged; sinuses or pipe like openings form through the fleshy sole, the acrid discharge from which destroys the bottom of the hoofs and the crust or outer walls separate from the fleshy parts, leaving an attachment only at the coronet. The disease is contagious, sound animals becoming inoculated by the poison left on the grass or straw where the diseased sheep have been running. Treatment.—All loose portions of the hoof must be cut away, then soak the feet in the following solution, as hot as the animal can bear it, for at least ten minutes at a time. By this course the solution finds its way to all exposed parts of the foot, restoring healthy action: Take sulphate of copper pulv. 8 oz.; alum, pulv. 1 lb.; willow charcoal, pulv. 2 oz.; mix all together and use in the proportion of 1 oz. to a pint of water. Two or three applications usually are sufficient to effect a cure. After dressing dip the feet in melted pine tar. For the leg apply the following: Carbolic acid in the proportion of 1 oz. to a quart of water, first washing the leg clean with Castile soap and water; then apply the mixture with a sponge once a day. The shearer should be removed to new quarters, or the cure will not be complete. If the bowels are costive give from 1 to 4 ounces sulph. magnes. according to the age of the animal.

## Crooked Feet in a Foal.

New Boston, Mich., May 22.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have a four year old mare which I have worked pretty hard during the winter, and up to three days of foaling. The colt has never been able to stand up straight on its legs. When it attempts to stand the pastern joints turn under.

Answer.—The malformation of the front legs in your colt is due to contraction of the perforans tendon, or back sinew. Deformities of this character are not uncommon. The causes generally are speculative or theoretical, a subject we will refer to at some future time. By early attention such cases are usually curable. The colt when foaled, should have the fetlocks and pasterns straightened, that is, to a natural position, and kept there by means of thin strips of whalebone, hickory, or other tough wood, applied with cold water bandages, kept wet for a few days, when it may be replaced with a dry one. Care must be taken to have the bandage so adjusted as not to cause the legs to become sore. A better application is the plaster bandage, which any medical practitioner can apply. If the contraction of the tendon will not permit of the foot being strengthened, the tendon or sinew should be divided, an operation requiring the services of a veterinary surgeon. We do not believe that the foal is improved by working the mare longer than the first six or seven months of gestation.

Tecumseh Herald: The members of the Lenawee County Grange have decided to mass their wool crop and forward it to an eastern house for sale to manufacturers.







**Horticultural.**  
HISTORY OF MICHIGAN HORTICULTURE.  
(Continued.)  
Jackson County.  
BY MICHAEL SHOEMAKER.

In reply to your circular of May 21, I would state that the first fruit trees planted in this county were set out in 1830 by Mr. A. W. Daniels, on the farm of his father, Mr. Henry Daniels, in what is now the Township of Blackman. The trees for this orchard were sent from the State of New York by Mr. Henry Daniels, who had been "looking lands" through the county in 1829 with a view of locating here with his family, as he did in 1830.

In answer to your second inquiry, to "name some early orchardists, with incidents connected with their work," I would report that the Hon. Townsend E. Gidley, on his farm now in the Township of Sandstone, was first, both in the extent of his orchard and in varieties of fruit cultivated during the entire time of his residence here. When Mr. Gidley left Jackson County he went to the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, where he made the cultivation of fruit his sole occupation.

The largest peach I have ever seen was at Gidley's Station, on the Michigan Central Railroad, about the year 1845.

Other early orchardists in the Township of Sandstone, were Amasa Hawkins, Caleb Chapel, Sherman Eastman, Samuel Fassett, John Deatin and Capt. Chester Wall. In the Township of Napoleon, Morgan Case; John H. Burroughs, first to raise apples, brought the trees from Ypsilanti; Simon Holland, Chauncey Hawley, Roswell B. Rexford, and Isaac Halt, who brought his trees from Ann Arbor on his back.

In the Township of Norvell: Harvey Austin, William Hunt, Aaron Austin, John Hunt and Perrin Converse.

In the Township of Columbia: George Stranahan planted the first orchard in 1831 or 1832; Thomas Davis, Richard Crego, John Crego, William Gallup, Benjamin Davis, Anson H. Delemeter and Gardner J. Gollen.

In the Township of Tompkins: Richard Towney, David Adams, Jesse Ferguson, Walter Ferguson, Gardner J. Gould and Nicholas Towney.

In the Township of Rives: Harry Ford, Jesse Hurd, John Snyder, Willard Reid, Samuel Prescott, Robert Anderson, Alvah Trust, Ezra Higby and John S. Trumbull.

In the Township of Concord: Isaac N. Swain.

In the Township of Hanover: Abel Tripp, William Clapp, James Nash, F. A. Kennedy, Jr., Morgan Buchanan, Daniel Porter Grinnell Reynolds, J. C. Bell and John Crittenden.

In the Township of Palaski: Michael Nowlan, Luther L. Wood, Warner J. Hodge, brought his trees with him—Sherman Jacobs, Henry Nowlan, John Wilber, John Weaver and Thomas McGee.

In the Township of Grass Lake: Ralph Updike, Benjamin Cafer, William H. Soper, J. Keyes, T. Boynton and A. Sponer.

In the Township of Leoni: Gay C. Chaffin, Benjamin Welsh, Abel F. Fitch, Amasa M. Barber, Luther F. Grundy, Jacob Cawood and Jacob Sagerdorf.

In the Township of Waterloo: Aaron Gorton, Patrick Hubbard, Casper Aart, E. S. Robinson, John Barber and Abraham Cronan.

In the Township of Henrietta: A. Banker, Samuel Prescott, A. Hall, W. S. Pixley and B. H. Pixley.

In the Township of Blackman: Henry Daniels, A. W. Daniels, Nathaniel Morrell, J. T. McConnell, J. R. Poole and S. Z. Crawford.

In the Township of Summit: James De Puy, A. M. Cain, Michael Shoemaker, John Durand and Dwight Merriman.

In the Township of Liberty: S. H. Holmes, Cornelius Cary, Noah Keeler, Michael Kerr, H. J. Crego and M. W. Crippin.

In the Township of Spring Arbor: J. Q. Perrine, C. Crowl, A. M. Pardee, H. C. Roberts, G. W. Chapel, W. S. Crowl, Louis Snyder, Jr., J. Belden and Harry Holcomb.

In the Township of Parma: Wm. G. Brown, G. R. Davis, N. B. Graham, J. D. Mackey, F. F. Richardson and J. Taylor.

In the Township of Springport: W. H. Hammond, H. Fitzgerald, W. S. Brown, James M. Jameson, C. W. Hammond, G. Landon, S. H. Ludlow, S. O. Gillett and G. T. Griffith.

The foregoing is compiled from the best sources of information I have been able to find. It is more than probable that some of the early orchardists in the county are not named.

I can learn of no earlier nursery than that of the Hon. Townsend E. Gidley. Morgan Case, of Napoleon, planted apple seeds in 1832 and raised a nursery from which the trees were obtained for many orchards now in bearing.

Luther F. Grady had a nursery in Leoni at a very early date. Benjamin Welsh of the same township also had a nursery.

Isaac N. Swain, of Concord, had a nursery among the first in the county. Harman Lundon established a nursery in Springport soon after settling in that township.

Morgan Buchanan planted a nursery on Section 33, Township of Hanover, soon after the settlement of that township.

Mr. Cook had a nursery for many years on his place, now in the city of Jackson, of all kinds of fruit trees. J. M. Harwood and Richard Dunning had an apple nursery on the farm of Hon. James C. Wood, commencing some time about 1835. They also had a nursery on their own place in the city, on which they had all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees suitable to the climate of this State.

**PEACHES.**  
Peaches have always been raised in this county from its first settlement. There was a failure or injury to the trees or it until January, 1854, then all the trees

different kinds. And no mention is made up to this period, so far as I have been able to read, of strawberries being perfect in their flowers, except when attempts were made to grow them under glass. Then some gardeners used to complain bitterly of their strawberries "running blind," as they called it.

The first improvement made by growing strawberries from seed was about the year 1860, a variety called at first the Clapperon, and grown by a person by the name of Fressant, a Frenchman. This variety was obtained from the seed of the Wood strawberry.

But little attention seems to have been paid to growing improved varieties by hybridizing until the time of Andrew Knight, about the beginning of the present century. In order to show what confused ideas occupied some men's minds with regard to strawberry blossoms, and to show also what progress has been made the last forty years in growing new varieties with perfect flowers from hybridized seed, I will give a quotation from the English Gardener's Chronicle of 1843. The writer says: "We have observed in almost every variety of strawberry that we have seen in cultivation, that some of its plants occur occasionally bearing all male blossoms, and others none but female blossoms." "By far the greater number of plants in each variety have separate male and female flowers on the same plant." I will simply remark, with regard to the last quotation, that no such imperfect flowering strawberries have ever been grown by any Canadian in my time, and I question very much if any person has ever seen in America a perfect female and male flowers growing separately on the same plant. But it may be just as well to remark that very few if any strawberries of English origin have ever proved perfect or satisfactory in their flowers in this country, and not until 1834, when Hovey, of Boston, Mass., introduced his seedling, was any real progress made in growing strawberry seedlings in America. Even this was a pistillate variety, and was very apt to be barren, or bear very imperfect fruit, unless some staminate variety was grown near by. But with a portion of the bed being planted with our wild strawberries, Hovey's seedling would produce a very fine crop of large and delicious fruit.

The great improvement of the Hovey over all others of its day caused many intelligent persons to grow seedling strawberries, with a view to getting hermaphrodite varieties, that is strawberries bearing flowers with stamens and pistils in each flower, instead of in separate flowers, and thus prevent barrenness. It will no doubt sound strange to many readers to be told that in this year, 1881, there are such things in Canada as barren strawberry beds; and yet that are a great many of these barren beds in every county in Ontario I have no doubt. The only cause of this barrenness that I know of is the imperfectness of the flowers, i. e. purely staminate or purely pistillate flowers.

In every old strawberry bed there will be sure to be a number of seedlings spring up, and it often happens that many of these plants bear such imperfect flowers as never to bear fruit of any kind; yet they are very prolific in runners, and these runners are frequently the largest and healthiest plants in the bed. Now it will easily be seen that to plant a new bed from runners grown in such a bed as this will be at the risk of having a barren strawberry bed. Although such plants from an old bed can frequently be got from some kind neighbor for nothing, they may in the end prove very expensive plants, and the persons using them will be very apt to amuse themselves practicing false economy.

To attempt to enumerate all the varieties of strawberries that have been originated, named and thought worthy of cultivation in Europe and America since the introduction of Hovey's seedling, to say nothing of the tens of thousands that have been raised and rejected after a year or two as unworthy of even a name, would fill a volume. Downing alone, in his late edition of "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," describes some four hundred varieties. As the names of all the leading varieties in cultivation at the present day, can be found in most nurserymen's catalogues, I will not name them, but will merely remark that strawberries, like many other of our best cultivated fruits, seem to arrive at a certain degree of perfection, health, vigor and productiveness, and then to degenerate to such a degree as to become comparatively worthless in a few years; therefore a constant renewing by cross-bred seedlings seems necessary to keep up the health, vigor and fruitfulness of the species.

The progress that has been made in productiveness the last three hundred years is very difficult to ascertain, but the difference in the size of the fruit and value of the seed is very remarkable. In 1593 Thomas Hill writes: "Strawberries be much eaten at all men's tables in the summer with wine and sugar, and they will grow in gardens until the bigness of a mulberry." The English mulberry is about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and some of our newest and best varieties of strawberries will grow from one inch and a half to two inches and a half in diameter. There can be no doubt therefore that we have made great improvement in the size of the fruit in three hundred years.

But if, as an old writer says in 1578, strawberries were "in savour (or fragrance) very pleasant," and we should judge alone from the fragrance of the very popular variety of late years, the Wilson's Albany, most persons would incline to the belief that we had retrograded on this point. We are thankful, however, that many of the newer varieties have a delicious fragrance as well as taste.

In regard to seed, the Alpine strawberry is said to have been introduced into France and England about the year 1764, and Mr. Duchesne, writing in 1768, says: "The King of England was understood to have received the first seed from Turin." It was such a rarity that a pinch of the seed sold for a guinea."—Chas. Arnold in Canadian Horticulturist.

**FLORICULTURAL.**  
One of the prettiest ornaments upon a lawn or in a flower garden may be made of an old tree which has passed its prime, or is quite dead. Saw off the branches to within three or four feet of the trunk, according to their size and number, plant at the base a perennial climber, as the woodbine, a native vine, as the Climbing Bittersweet, or a grape vine even, and the tendrils of whatever variety is employed will creep up and over such support, completely clothing it in verdure, and soon the pendant and swaying branches and green garlands of foliage will make it one of the most conspicuous and attractive objects on the premises. If woodbine is planted the first frosts will convert it into a monument of scarlet and crimson, which, if contrasted with a background of evergreens or oaks, will be brilliantly beautiful. If it happens that a tree "up and dies" where it is sorely felt, and in this way its removal may be made unnecessary, and even its death made subservient to beauty. Honeysuckle, Chinese Wistaria and Prairie Roses, planted for such purpose, will add the charm of beautiful and conspicuous blossoms, making a living bouquet upon the lawn. Those who have once tried such an experiment will be apt to repeat it; indeed, we have known old trees to be set out for the purpose of thus ornamenting grounds, while smaller trees, not more than five or six feet in height, are sometimes set in the flower garden to furnish support for Morning Glories, Cypress Vine and Sweet Peas, "on tipstoe for a flight." The bushy tops of three or more young trees which have never known the pruning knife, set deep enough in the earth to be held securely, may be made low mounds of verdure and bloom, in which the gorgeous colors of Tropaeolum major show off brilliantly.

**PERALGONIUMS.** or "Lady Washington Geraniums," as they are frequently but incorrectly styled, are so varied and brilliant in hue, and so generally attractive in every respect that they have attained a great popularity, and are rapidly rivaling the Zonale geraniums in the favor of florists and gardeners. In England special exhibitions—Peralgonium Shows—are held every season, and prizes awarded for the best specimens of plants, and for new and desirable varieties produced by hybridization. The first Peralgonium came from the Cape of Good Hope, being indigenous to dry and arid plains which are subject to periods of extreme heat and drought, and nourished during these seasons only by the moisture of the atmosphere and the dew. The leaves and roots are therefore incapable of throwing off much moisture; the roots are few in number, the main one being the tap root. For this reason careful watering is one of the essentials to success. In the care of these plants, which are natives of regions so different in climatic conditions from ours, we must as much as possible observe the conditions under which they flourish spontaneously. The Peralgonium at home gets but little water during a portion of the year, and after its blooming period indulges in a long rest. The plants generally bloom from March on through the early part of the season, and after the flower-buds are exhausted should be allowed a rest, with very little water given them. They will seem almost dead, but when it is time to put them in shape for use during the winter, they are to be repotted in fresh soil, pruned and watered very moderately until they start into full growth. It is not to be expected that a plant will blossom abundantly and afterwards hold its full foliage. All varieties require a time of rest after the exhaustion consequent upon the production of flowers, and sickly and straggling foliage and niggardly bloom will be the outcome of an attempt at continual keeping up the plant to "concert pitch."

It seems the past winter has been unfavorable to the peach-growers of the East as well as those of the West. The *Germantown Telegraph*, referring to the prospects for the coming crop, says: "It is now a settled fact that the peach-crop will be a failure this year, and the general damage done the trees by the cold may require several years to overcome. There are a few orchards, however, scattered over the peach-growing region which escaped damage on account of their favored location and give assurance of yielding their owners small fortunes. One of these orchards is owned by Robert Denney, near Smyrna, Del., who has three thousand trees which were loaded with blossoms and promise to be equally loaded with fruit."

**Horticultural Notes.**  
Those who wish to keep insects in check, must never have any "to-morrows" about their ways, but act as soon as the eggs, chrysalis, or vermin in any state are seen. Destroy the first lot and it is rare that there is much trouble after.

A WRITER in the *American Farmer* has tried the following, worked well into the soil under pear trees, to prevent blight, and so far as tried, with satisfactory results: One quart slaked lime, one quart bone phosphate, and one ounce of sulphur for each tree.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indiana Farmer* says he has kept his currant and gooseberry bushes free from worms by dissolving three ounces of copperas in a bucket of water, and sprinkling the infested leaves. The quantity of copperas should not be increased, for fear of injury to the leaves, and it will do better execution if applied when the worms are young.

B. O. CURTIS, in the *Rural New Yorker*, describes an apple tree, sixty years old, which is noted for the full crops of fine, smooth fruit which it still bears. The tree is twenty-five feet high, with its branches spreading eighteen feet, and its trunk, two feet above the ground, measures 8½ feet in circumference. It is locally known as the "Lone Tree," it being the last of an orchard of thirty trees, the rest having been dead some fifteen years.

In the United States, fish culture date back barely a quarter of a century, while in Europe the industry has been systematic for more than 600 years, and in Asia for thousands of years; and yet the United States, at the International Fish Exhibition at Berlin, Germany, excelled all other countries in their exhibit of appliances and methods pertaining to fish culture.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**\$80,000 WAREHOUSES OF FURNITURE.**  
To the People of Michigan:  
We would announce that we have stocked our Mammoth Warehouses with the largest and most varied and best made stock of Furniture ever displayed in the State. You can make your selections in furnishing your hotel, house, room, or office from 100 to 1,000 pieces of furniture, including: 200 bedsteads, 200 sofas, 200 chairs, 200 sideboards, 200 book cases from \$15; bureaus from \$15; washstands from \$15; stands from \$15; spring beds from \$15; mattresses from \$15; pillows, 6 lbs. \$15 each; lounges from \$5; looking glasses from 25c; cane, wood and rattan rockers, 2 cane chairs at factory prices; 75 cottage painted suites from \$25 a suite, all colors. We can give you a cabinet, bureau, washstand, and a rocking chair, and can furnish a house of 5 rooms for \$50. We make no charges for packing or delivering goods at depots here. All can save themselves their expenses by coming to Detroit on a purchase of \$25, besides selecting from the largest stock in the State. Call and examine for yourselves, and you will be convinced we were never undersold and don't intend to be.

**DUDLEY & FOWLE,**  
Nearly opposite Michigan Exchange, 125, 127 & 129 Jeff. Ave., Detroit.  
It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all doubt. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1200 acres of Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Wholesale trade price to dealers on application. Founded 1784. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.

**Apianian.**  
CYPRIAN BEES.  
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.  
WHITMORE LAKES, May 14, 1881.  
I have seen a good deal in the *MICHIGAN FARMER* lately about Cyprian bees, and I have seen a great many myself. This spring I traveled through Ohio and Indiana and visited a great many bee-keepers, as I went there for that purpose. I saw many of the best apiaries in the country. I had no prejudice regarding the Cyprians when I started, but I came back with a very decided opinion about them. The universal opinion about them is that they are not as good honey gatherers as the Italians, and that they are very cross. I opened some hives of Cyprians and Holy Land bees and I wanted to come home right off, for there was war in that part of the State, I can tell you. I have kept bees for 35 years, and have seen many strains, and among them many imported from Italy, and know them all; that is, the Cyprian, Holy Land bees and the imported Italians, and I have proved to my own satisfaction that none of them are as good as the ones that we can breed ourselves, commencing of course with good Italians. I have bred bees from imported queens, and have bred those of my own raising are better than their imported mothers. I believe that the American bred bee is the best for Americans.

**Mr. Benton's Search for the Apis Dorsata.**  
We give below an extract from one of Mr. Benton's letters. In speaking of his search for the *Apis dorsata*, or great bee of Java, he says:  
"Thus far I have not caught a single glimpse of the *Apis dorsata* nor any bee but the *Trigona* and *Apis indica*. I have traveled over much of the west part of Java and have penetrated to the interior of the Island, where the native Javanese prices are still holding sway, having, with their warlike adherents, given the Dutch government so much trouble that at last, to settle the matter, the government assigned each an interior province.  
"I have climbed several mountains in my search, and once reached a height of 10,000 feet upon a volcano, after a weary march up, through the dripping, tangled vegetation, over rocks, and through streams, seven hours constantly upward, my way lit by a torch, for it was night, because if I left the foot of the dormant volcanic mountain in the day time I would have the heat of the day for my upward journey, and then find the mountains enveloped in clouds after ten in the morning.  
"This mountain journey did not show me a single bee, although the morning I came down was a bright warm one; moreover, I became convinced that it would be rare indeed to find in the west of Java a primeval forest any bees of the genus *Apis*. This was the first time that I had reached the thick, primitive forest, and I found it far different from anything I had previously seen. To understand it you must know that for the most part these people live in villages, as do the peasants of Cyprus and Palestine, and beyond the district where there are villages they rarely or never go. Now, on these mountains it rains almost every day in the year, and the air is, except on the summits, never cold; thus you will be ready to comprehend that a primitive forest in Java is composed of giant trees filled in with a thick undergrowth of bamboo and the whole interlaced with vines. So thick is the undergrowth of bamboo and tree ferns, with climbing vines and shrubs that it is wholly impossible to proceed a rod without cutting one's way.  
"It rains so much, and the moisture which gathers each night is so great, that everything is constantly dripping wet, and moss covers all of the trunks and branches of the trees as well as every fallen body and every rock. There is absolutely no place for the bees. Few of the trees are hollow; there are not many flowers that would attract the bees. At last in my search I have reached the very heart of Java, but see no great encouragements here. No one seems to know anything of any bee but the common bee of East India—*Apis indica*—which is here very yellow, and is everywhere to be seen on sweet substances."  
"I have seen two combs of *Apis dorsata*, from the Malay peninsula, and Mr. Schroeder writes me he received 'bees of all sizes—worker bees as large as common queens, from Calcutta.'"

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**THE MICHIGAN Lake Shore Nurseries,**  
—AT—  
South Haven, Van Buren Co., Michigan.  
offer, for the spring trade of 1881, a large assortment of general Nursery Stock, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. They also call special attention to their large stock of Hemlock and Norway Spruce, of suitable size for hedges and screens; together with a fine stock of apple and pear seedlings, standing upon ground that will be cleared the coming spring, and which will therefore be sold very much below ordinary rates. Dealers and large planters are especially invited to examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HUMPHREY, Proprietor. Address correspondence to T. T. LYON, Agent.

**The Prentiss Grape.**  
I have just secured the exclusive agency for this new white grape. It is luscious, hardy, and a vigorous grower. Has proved a very profitable and profitable. Highly recommended by the leading grape growers of the country who had a chance of testing it. Address all orders to FREDERICK WALTZ, Cor. Gratiot St. and Elmwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**GUARDIAN SALE.**—State of Michigan County of Wayne, ss. In the matter of the estate of Lucy E. Harrington, Charles H. Harrington, Michael E. Harrington and Philip E. Harrington, minors. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Wayne, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1881, the said guardian has caused a public sale of the real estate of said minors, to be held at the Court House in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the 13th day of May, A. D. 1881, at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the date of said order of sale) and of the homestead right of said minors, in and to the premises hereinafter described, to-wit: Lot number 123 in Section 12, Township 36 North, Range 18 East, of the 3rd Meridian, in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, containing 3.25 acres of land, more or less, and being a part of private claim numbered seven hundred and twenty-nine, 729, in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, and being a part of the land of said minors, as shown on a plat of said land, filed for record in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1881. EMMA L. HARRINGTON, Guardian.

**COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.**—In the matter of the estate of Robert F. Johnston, deceased. We the undersigned, having been appointed by the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said estate, and to pay the same out of the assets of said estate, do hereby give notice, that we will meet at the office of Henry A. Haigh, Esq., in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1881, and on Thursday, the twenty-third day of October, A. D. 1881, for the purpose of examining and allowing said claims, and that six months from the date of said meeting, to-wit: the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1882, is the time within which all persons claiming against said estate are to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. Dated Detroit, April 20, 1881. HENRY A. HAIGH, BENJAMIN J. GIBSON, Commissioners.

**STATE OF MICHIGAN.**—Suit pending in the Superior Court of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, in the City of Detroit, on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1881. The Detroit Young Men's Society, Complainant, vs. John K. Minock, Eliza H. Minock, Marvin A. Curtis, Sr. and Ethan B. Johnson, Defendants. No. 865. Upon reading and filing the affidavit of Frederick T. Sibley, from which it satisfactorily appears that the said defendant, Ethan B. Johnson, is a non-resident of this State, and on motion of Frederick T. Sibley, Solicitor for the Complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Ethan B. Johnson, cause an appearance to be entered, and make an answer to the bill of complaint filed in this cause, on or before the twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1881, or in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Ethan B. Johnson; and that this order be published in accordance with the statute in this behalf made provided.

**CHAS. FLOWERS.** Circuit Court Commissioner, Wayne County, Michigan. FREDERICK T. SIBLEY, Solicitor for Complainant. ATTORNEYS: A true copy. JNO. B. MULONEY, Register.

**WISCONSIN LANDS.** 500,000 ACRES. ON THE LINE OF THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL R.R. Full particulars, which will be sent free by mail, on application to Geo. A. M. Cady, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis. my17-3m

**INGERSOLL'S LECTURES** Single lecture, 10c. 12 lectures, \$1.00. Sent free by mail. Philip V. King, Chicago, Ill. my17-3m

**50 NEW STYLE CHROMO CARDS.** 500 2x4 GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Conn. 50c

**50 BEAUTIFUL CHROMO CARDS.** 500 2x4 GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Conn. 50c

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.**  
Local west & East train o. 12:30 a.m. 11:50 p.m.  
Day Express..... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Mail (via Main & Air Lines) 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Jackson Express..... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Evening Express..... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Facilities..... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.  
Day Express..... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Facilities..... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Express..... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.  
Bay City & Saginaw Ex. 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Bay City & Saginaw Ex. 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Saginaw Express, with..... 11:00 p.m. 7:10 a.m.  
Sundays excepted. 7:30 a.m. (at Saturdays excepted).  
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent, Ticket Office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and depot foot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time.  
**LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.**  
Depot Foot of Brush Street.  
Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 15, trains will arrive and depart as follows:  
Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m.  
Chicago Express..... 9:30 a.m. 7:10 p.m.  
Adrian, Cleveland and Buffalo Express..... 8:00 p.m. 8:15 a.m.  
Ypsilanti, Chicago and Cincinnati Express..... 6:40 a.m. 10:50 a.m.  
The 10:50 a.m. and 7:10 p.m. trains arrive and depart at 6:40 a.m. and the 9:30 train depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will arrive and depart from the Michigan Central Depot.  
**DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.**  
Nov. 29th, 1880.  
Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows:  
Trains Leave.....  
Express, at 7:00 a.m. for Saginaw and Bay City, at 11:00 a.m. for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Milwaukee and Chicago.  
Grand Rapids Express, 5:00 p.m.  
Night Express, at 11:00 p.m. for Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven. Sleeping car attached. Grand Haven mixed, Saturdays only, at 11 p.m.  
**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**  
Depot foot of Third Street and foot of Brush Street.  
Ticket Office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the depot.  
Atlantic Express..... (Detroit time) (Detroit time)  
Day Express..... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Detroit and Buffalo Express..... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Express..... 7:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m.  
New York Express..... 7:30 p.m. 11:30 a.m.  
Limited Fast Express..... 11:30 p.m.  
Except Monday "Sundays" excepted 7:30 a.m.  
Through sleeping cars on all night trains, and Parlor cars on day trains.  
The only road east running Dining Cars.  
Western Passenger Agent, Detroit, Wm. Edgar, Gen. Pass. Agent, Hamilton.  
**THE LAKE SHORE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.**  
Trains Run by Detroit Time.  
On and after Sunday May 15th, 1881, trains will arrive and depart as follows:  
Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m.  
Chicago Express..... 9:30 a.m. 7:10 p.m.  
Adrian, Cleveland and Buffalo Express..... 8:00 p.m. 8:15 p.m.  
Ypsilanti, Chicago and Cincinnati Express..... 6:40 a.m. 10:50 a.m.  
The 7:10 p.m. and 10:50 a.m. trains will arrive and depart at 6:40 p.m. and 11:30 a.m. at the Michigan Central Depot.  
Other trains will arrive and depart from the Third Street Depot.  
Ticket Office, 151 Jefferson Avenue.  
**DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTHERN WESTERN RAILROAD.**  
To take effect Feb. 23, 1881.  
Trains Westward.....  
Ypsilanti..... 6:30 p.m. 8:30 a.m.  
Detroit..... 7:30 p.m. 9:30 a.m.  
Saline..... 8:30 p.m. 9:30 a.m.  
Bridgeport..... 9:30 p.m. 10:30 a.m.  
Manchester..... 10:30 p.m. 11:30 a.m.  
Brooklyn..... 11:30 p.m. 12:30 a.m.  
North Adams..... 12:30 p.m. 1:30 a.m.  
Hillsdale..... 1:30 p.m. 2:30 a.m.  
Bankers..... 2:30 p.m. 3:30 a.m.  
Trains Eastward.....  
Bankers..... 3:30 a.m. 4:30 p.m.  
Hillsdale..... 4:30 a.m. 5:30 p.m.  
North Adams..... 5:30 a.m. 6:30 p.m.  
Brooklyn..... 6:30 a.m. 7:30 p.m.  
Manchester..... 7:30 a.m. 8:30 p.m.  
Bridgeport..... 8:30 a.m. 9:30 p.m.  
Saline..... 9:30 a.m. 10:30 p.m.  
Detroit..... 10:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Ypsilanti..... 11:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m.  
Trains run daily, except Sundays. All trains run daily, except Sundays.  
WM. F. PARKER, Sup't. Ypsilanti, Mich.  
**DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH ERIEN RAILROAD.**  
On and after Sunday, May 22, 1880, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows:  
Going West Going East  
Detroit..... 7:30 a.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Plymouth..... 8:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m.  
Howell..... 9:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m.  
Chicago Junction..... 10:30 a.m. 2:30 p.m.  
Lansing..... 11:30 a.m. 3:30 p.m.  
Farmington..... 12:30 p.m. 4:30 p.m.  
Jonia..... 1:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.  
Greenfield..... 2:30 p.m. 6:30 p.m.  
Howard City..... 3:30 p.m. 7:30 p.m.  
Sheridan..... 4:30 a.m. 8:30 p.m.  
Stanton..... 5:30 a.m. 9:30 p.m.  
Edmore Junction..... 6:30 a.m. 10:30 p.m.  
A train also leaves Detroit at 6:00 a.m., arriving at Howard City at 12:00 o'clock noon; returning leaves Howard City at 9:30 a.m., arriving at Detroit at 4:30 p.m.  
CONNECTIONS.  
Detroit, with Railroad, Grand Rapids, and Hamtramck.  
Plymouth, with Railroad, Grand Rapids, and Hamtramck.  
Howell, with Railroad, Grand Rapids, and Hamtramck.  
Jonia, with Railroad, Grand Rapids, and Hamtramck.  
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Parnell says the coercion act was passed to enable the government to gag members of Parliament. He is reported to be quite sick.

The Jews in Moscow, Russia, have been warned to leave. In endeavoring to protect them over 1,300 arrests have made by the government.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, is said to contemplate resigning, on account of fears of assassination. Perhaps he thinks the Legislature will re-elect him.

The British government has arrested Michael Brennan, Secretary of the Land League, and a heavy force of soldiers have been dispatched to Limerick.

The Nihilists have sent a manifesto to the czar which says: "Let your majesty assemble your people around you, and listen to their wishes in an unprejudiced spirit, and then withdraw your majesty nor the state will have either your majesty or the catastrophe."

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh narrowly escaped drowning last week at Sidmouth, a seaport town on the coast of Devon. They incautiously ventured out to a point of land, and the tide changing they were cut off from the shore. They were rescued by a little boat from a sailing vessel near by.

The French chamber of deputies have condemned the Tunisian treaty with only one dissenting vote. The Turkish, British and Italian governments have protested against the terms of the treaty, which establishes a French protectorate over the country, but the treaty will carry out provisions and surrender authority to the French government.

**Texas Cow Boys.**

In the Valley of the Rio Grande as it passes through New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and Chihuahua, are gathered the finest scoundrels on earth. Their occupations are robbery, and their every-day pastime is murder. In New Mexico they are known as "Holy Terrors," in Texas as cow-boys. Every man is armed to the teeth with a carbine, six-shooter, bowie knife, and double edged belt of cartridges around the waist. The rest of the equipment consists of a horse and a pair of Spanish spurs. The caliber of the firearms is forty-five. A curious reason is assigned for this peculiarity. Cartridges of all other calibers cost five cents each in New Mexico. Cartridges of this caliber cost but one and a half cents each, because in the United States army rifle caliber .45 the soldiers steal the cartridges from the government and sell them at this price to the robbers and murderers of the border.

**"Women Never Think."**

A crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intelligence, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best measures to keep their families well, and would regret their sagacity and wisdom in selecting bitter as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, where mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are needless and false.—*Picayune*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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**People Living out of  
DETROIT,**

cannot conveniently visit the city may have CATALOGUES sent them at any time, if they will send postal station what they want. Our terms are CASH ON DELIVERY. The caliber of our FIREARMS, and we can assure our Customers of the goods as cheap as anywhere else they bought. Our person. Our large experience enables us to satisfaction to any who may leave the selection. Write NAME and POSTOFFICE address distinctly with full description of Goods. Orders must be accompanied by the money for the goods will be sent.

C. O. D.

**NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT  
& Co.,**  
**Carpets & Millinery**  
**Groceries, Jobbas & Retailer s**

—OF—

**FAMILY GOODS,**

—AND—

**Ladies' & Infants' Outfitting,**

**192, 194, 196, 198 Woodward Ave.,**  
**DETROIT, MICH.**

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**MUNFORD & CO'S**  
**ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE**  
**FOR 1881**

Descriptive and Priced.  
Illustrated and priced for all applications, and to customers without charge. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, full descriptions, prices and directions for growing of the varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, Fruitful in soil. Sent free of charge.

**D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.**

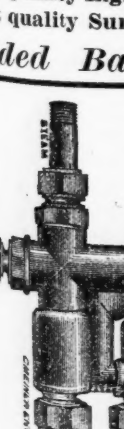
Dear Gardeners, in the vicinity of Detroit and elsewhere, we consult their own interests by providing seeds of D. M. FERRY & CO., who are specialists of supplying to those who garden the choicest and purest stocks. Special rates on application.

Jc-ly

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**V. H. ELLIOTT**  
**139 Woodward**

**SPECIALTIES**  
Lot of Plain and Fancy Summer Quality Light Colored Summer quality Summer Silks for decided Bargains in



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# WOOLFENDEN & CO.'S

## and Outfitting Establishment,

167 Woodward Avenue,  
DETROIT, MICH.

We are prepared to give Estimates for furnishing Hotels, Steamboats and Public Institutions.  
Prices the Very Lowest.

Please note the classes of Goods we keep

### DEPARTMENTS:

- A.—Dress Goods.
- B.—Black Goods.
- C.—Silks, Velvets and Satins.
- D.—Prints, Gingham, Cambric and Lawns.
- E.—Linens & House Furnishing.
- F.—Cottons & Domestic Goods.
- G.—Flannels.
- H.—Hosiery and Skirts.
- I.—Gent's Furnishing Goods.
- J.—Parasols.
- K.—White Goods and Embroideries.
- L.—Laces and Lace Goods.
- M.—Jet Jewelry, Fans, Combs, N.—Rubber Goods.
- O.—Small Wares and Trimmings.
- P.—Kid and Lisle Gloves.
- Q.—Ribbons.
- R.—Cloaks, Shawls, Suits and Curtains.
- S.—Cloths, Cloaking, Blankets, Cretonnes.
- T.—Yarns and Zephyrs.
- U.—Corsets.
- V.—Ladies' Cotton Underwear.
- W.—Ladies' Merino Underwear.
- X.—Infants' and Children's Outfits, Knit Goods, etc.

### A NEW STOCK.

We take pleasure in inviting the attention of the ladies of Michigan and all buyers of dry goods to the immense stock of new and seasonable fabrics now open for the spring trade. Every department full of new goods. We can supply everything for Ladies' and Misses' wear, except bonnets and shoes. Parties who cannot visit our store are invited to send for samples and prices, which will be sent to any address on application.

### ORDER DEPARTMENT.

We shall give special attention to this department, its object being to enable persons living out of the city to obtain the benefits of immense assortments of goods to select from, the same as if personally purchased at the counter and receive them at their homes, at a slight advance for transportation. Our prices are the same to all, and from the one price system, we never deviate.

Parties living in the smaller towns, villages and country, frequently want finer goods than are kept in their immediate locality. We invite all such to send us a letter or postal card, stating what Goods they think of buying. Upon its receipt we will send samples and information.

Selections can be made from the samples, or from description, and, if the goods received are not perfectly satisfactory, they can be returned and the money will be promptly refunded. Purchasers will see that this offer compels us to use our best efforts to fill every order correctly.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to execute orders promptly; our rule being to fill all orders the same day as received.

The advantageous Express and Postal rates, enable persons living at a great distance from the large cities to purchase goods at the lowest cash prices, and receive them at home at very little additional cost. We solicit a trial order, whether large or small, it will receive prompt and careful attention.

We make a specialty of fine goods, and purchasers of Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Linens, and all Choice Fabrics, will be sure of finding what they want in our store.

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN & CO.,  
DETROIT, MICH.

# Warm Weather Clothing.

Drap d'Etes, Alpaca, Mohairs, Linens,

We HAVE THEM ALL in Profusion

### DRAP d'ETES

Coats and Vests  
Very Desirable.

### MOHAIR

Coats and Vests,  
Choice Goods.

### ALPACA

Coats and Vests,  
Late Styles.

### LINEN

Coats and Vests,  
All Styles.

### WHITE DUCK VESTS.

immense assortment

### WHITE MARSEILLE VESTS,

in New Patterns.

### COLOR DUCK VESTS,

Very Handsome.

### BROWN LINEN VESTS,

Etc., Etc.

Mohair, Alpaca, & Linen Dusters  
BEST ASSORTMENT. LOW PRICES.

J. L. HUDSON, Clothier,  
Detroit Opera House Building,

Free by Mail, Splendid Collection of

25 PLANTS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN \$150

Strong Plants, Distinct Varieties, and Named.

Very low rates to those desiring plants in quantities. Send for prices.

W. B. & W. M. TABER,

Wholesale Plant Growers and Florists, Detroit, Mich.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS**

**SILVER**

**DETROIT IS**

**Shoe Parlor,**

in America. We carry a very large stock  
of every size and width. We have sufficient pro-  
fitly increasing.

**to Our**

**NOTHING,**

s. Our long experience in buying goods for  
the selection of goods, we aim to combine

**DRESS,**

cloring 126, 128 and 130, Gent's Fur-  
etroit, Michigan.

**WAISTS,**

much larger; and in fact, many of the styles  
of our own selection. We take pleasure in

**FURNITURE.**

**A.V.**

**"CLYDE PARK" STUD FARM,**  
One mile south of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Imported, Thoroughbred & Grade Clydesdales-  
of finest strains. For the head of which I have  
secured the celebrated Clydesdale Stallion

**PERFECTION**  
(Scotch Stock Book.)

Imported September, 1880. Winner of Sweep-  
stakes Prize for best draft stallion of any breed or  
age at New York State Fair held at Albany, Sep-  
tember, 1880, and many others.

PERFECTION is a beautiful bright bay; stands  
19½ hands high; weighs about 1,800 lbs., and is a  
model of power and grace with magnificent action.

TERMS FOR SEASON OF 1881.—Single Service, \$30;  
by the Season, \$35; to Insure, \$50.

SPECIAL OFFER.—I will pay for foals from se-  
lected mares by Perfection at nine months old, if fit  
proper condition, \$100 each. For particulars ad-  
dress

**E. B. WARD.**

**Plymouth Rock Eggs.**

Pure, healthy, good-laying stock. No other kind  
Eggs, \$1 per doz. J. V. WARD,  
312 So. Haven, Mich.

**RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM**  
*Improved Beauty*  
Owned by **LEVI ARNOLD, Plainwell, Mich.**

**LEVI ARNOLD,**  
— PROPRIETOR OF —  
**Riverside Stock Farm,**  
— BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF —  
**Pure-bred Recorded and Saddle Class Swine,**  
**PLAINWELL, MICH.**

The Riverside Herd to the front again. Brilliant  
Record for 1879 and 1880 as a show herd. Have  
won 96 premiums in last two years, including 16  
Sweepstakes. The herd is now headed by the fine  
Bour U. S. of Riverside and his brother Black U.  
both sired by U. S. No. 1,135, also Arnold's Sambo,  
sired by Sambo No. 1,137. I reduced my herd in  
the fall and winter of 1880, keeping only my choicest  
brothers and have also added to my herd six of the  
choicest bred sows I could procure of different  
noted families, in pig by noted boars, including  
Butler No. 973, thus enabling me to supply my old  
customers with stock not akin to that sold them in  
the past. All stock recorded in the Ohio P. China  
Record. Pedigrees furnished with every sale if de-  
sired. Pigs in pairs and trios not of kin. Special  
Rates by both Express Co's. Prices reasonable and  
quality of stock first class. Ask for what you want.  
All correspondence promptly answered. m29-ly

**A. CHANDLER, Jerome, M.**  
BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF  
**SUFFOLK AND ESSEX SWINE.**

**MESON CHEF**

BEST THRESHER ON WHEELS

In need of a Vibrator not an Apron Machine.  
Is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in its  
threshing and separating qualities. Saves all  
return loss, and gives full return. It threshes  
cleanly, easily, is constructed durably, is finished  
beautifully, is the most economical, least expen-  
sive, and most satisfactory machine in the  
market. Will handle wet grain as well as dry.  
Has no equal in threshing fast and timely, thrash-  
ing and cleaning both well and nearly as rapidly  
as wheat, and requires no change except the sieves.  
Has more square feet of separating and cleaning sur-  
face than any other machine made, and can net be  
overloaded. In both open and air-tight.  
CLEAVELAND'S HOLLING ATTACHMENT is  
new and very desirable, does the work rapidly and well.  
See and Hear. Two Hints and  
Notes of Horse-Power, as desired.  
The Cleveland Horse-Powers,  
as made by us, are not surpassed by  
any in the market.

**STILLWATER NO. 10 ENGINE**  
For wood or coal fuel; has a return flue boiler, making  
it very economical in fuel. Its cylinder is 7x10.  
It also makes the Stillwater No. 15, and the  
Minnesota Giant Furnace Engines, each hav-  
ing return flues, and fitted for burning straw, wood,  
or coal. All these engines are made of iron and finish-  
ed in the most perfect manner, and Traction Attach-  
ments can be furnished with any of them if de-  
sired. For Price List and various other facts ad-  
dress

**SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.**  
Manufacturers. Stillwater, Minn.







**A MUSICAL BOX.**  
She's perfect to whirl in a waltz;  
And her shoulders show well on a soft divan,  
As she lounges at night and spreads her silks,  
And plays with her bracelets and flirts her fan.  
Her duty this Christian never omits!  
She makes her calls and leaves her cards,  
And enchants a circle of half-dressed wits  
And slum attaches and six foot guards.  
Is this the thing for mother or wife?  
Could love ever grow on such barren rock?  
Is this a companion to take for a wife?  
One might as well marry a musical box.  
You exhaust in a day her full extent;  
'Tis the same little tinkle of tunes always;  
You must wilt her up with a compliment,  
To be bored with the only airs she plays.  
—W. W. Story.

**Mr. and Mrs. Spoonendyke.**  
"Say, my dear, said Mr. Spoonendyke as he hurried in, hot and breathless, late from his business, 'did you get me a fancy dress for the masquerade to night?'"  
"It's all ready," replied Mrs. Spoonendyke, beaming, "you go as—let me see. I go as a Spanish guitar girl, and you go as—as it is either Louis Fourteenth, or Oliver Cromwell or Sir Robert Burns, I've forgotten which the man called it."

"I do!" said Mr. Spoonendyke, glaring around, "I go as one of them, do I? As they are all dead, and as I will do for all three, I'll go as a coffin. Show me the coffin. Fetch out the interconvertible catafalque and help me on with it. Has it got sleeves?"  
"It isn't a coffin," explained Mrs. Spoonendyke. "It's a doublet and—"

"It's a doublet, it is? Well, that relieves me of one of 'em. I thought from the way you spoke, Mrs. Spoonendyke, that you were a triplet. Is there a trowers with it? Got a shirt? I told you to get me a bandit suit, didn't I? Fetch out this Cromwell business? Show me this man Burns. Any sword go with it?"

Mrs. Spoonendyke brought forth a worn velvet jacket, trimmed with tarnished braid, and a pair of yellow knee breeches, slashed up the side. This she supplemented with a felt hat and a pair of gait boots armed with spurs.

"Maybe it is a bandit suit after all," she suggested.  
"Which is the Louis Fourteenth end of this thing?" demanded Mr. Spoonendyke. "Where does Oliver Cromwell's part begin? Show me the Burns element of the schedule! If I'm going to get into this thing chronologically, I must begin with the mealy king and wind off with the dog-eared poet; which is the king part?" and Spoonendyke shot out of his business suit and drew on the velvet trowsers.

"Where the rest of 'em?" he demanded, surveying an expanse of uncolored limb. "This whole thing is only one leg. Where's the pair for the other leg? Give me some more trowsers," and Mr. Spoonendyke scowled about him.

"Don't the boots come up to meet them?" asked Mrs. Spoonendyke, in some trepidation.  
Mr. Spoonendyke pulled on the boots, but still there was an exposed space of nearly a foot.

"I suppose this barbed arrangement is the Burns part," grinned Mr. Spoonendyke. He was a Highlander, and this much of him was Burns. Show me the Cromwell part now. Is that not it?" and Mr. Spoonendyke put on his hat and breathed hard. "Where's the rest of me? My head and legs are all right; bring out my back and stomach."

Mrs. Spoonendyke banded the jacket and he plunged into it with a jerk.  
"That's what you wanted?" he howled.  
"Couldn't you make more than three epochs of me? Didn't the men have more than three historical dates? Pull that jacket down a couple of centuries, can't you? Don't you see that the dog-eared thing is two hundred years from reaching the waistband of the Burns breeches?" and Mr. Spoonendyke tugged at the abbreviated coat and snorted with wrath.

"Maybe that was the way it was meant to go," argued Mrs. Spoonendyke. "I saw—"  
"You saw off the coat and pants, now 'spose you saw off the rest of that hat and patch 'em out again! When did Cromwell wear that hat? What kind of a bet did he win that on? Say, where's the scaffold that goes with these mealy politicians? Fetch out the headsman," and Mr. Spoonendyke danced into the closet and out again. "Where's the Burns part? Bring me some Charles I. to hide my leg!" "Praise God from whom all blessing flow," for man was made to mourn because his head was chopped off!" shrieked Mr. Spoonendyke, combining the historical ideas he represented in one grand yell. "Fetch me three suppers for one dog-eared old idiot that trusted his wife to find a suit for him," and Mr. Spoonendyke thrust his arm to the shoulder through the conveniencer's hat, and split the coat of the lamented Louis from tail to collar band. "Look out for some Scotch romance," and he ripped off the pants and fired them into the grate. "Here comes another page in the annals of crime!" and the boots went out of the window.

"And we can't go to the masquerade at all!" sobbed Mrs. Spoonendyke.  
"Write an epitaph on the back of my neck, and I'll go as a tombstone!" yawned Mr. Spoonendyke. "Put three bells in my side and a torn stair carpet in my back, and I'll go as a French cat! Discharge the hired girl and get up a cold dinner, and I'll go as a boarding house! But if you think that I'm going to any masquerade in a bare leg like a baby, and bare back like a circus just to advertise a hymn book, a gin mill and a broad-acre factory, you're left, Mrs. Spoonendyke. You hear me? You're left!" and Spoonendyke drew out his night shirt.

"It's too awfully mean for anything," mused Mrs. Spoonendyke, as she laid away the Spanish guitar girl's costume, and warmed up her crimping pins. "I tried to get something that would suit, and he don't appear pleased with it. Another time, I'll get him a sheet and a pair of socks, and he can be a Roman Senator, and if he is disappointed and tears up, it won't cost so much." With which profound reflection Mrs. Spoonendyke said her prayers, and planting her feet in Mr. Spoonendyke's stomach sank gently to rest.

**The Secret of Check Raisers.**  
"Check raising is getting to be one of the lost arts," said an old detective, "and as checks are prepared nowadays they are pretty safe. There are some of the crooked men, however, who know all the tricks of removing ink. I was once curious enough to learn how it was that they could so successfully alter a check. Different forgers use different methods. One successful stock forger used equal quantities of lapi calamaritis, common salt and rock alum, which he boiled for half an hour in white wine in a new pipkin, or he used a fine sponge shaped like a walnut, which he dipped in equal quantities of nitre and vitriol distilled. As he passed this point over the ink it came right out. Sometimes equal quantities of sulphur and powdered saltpetre, both distilled, were used. For a long time the police did not understand what was made of a little ball that now and then was found in the possession of a prisoner. This turned out to be made of alkali and sulphur and was used for removing ink. It is hard to find an ink that will not disappear under one plan of treatment or another. I knew a check raiser who had a small laboratory. He kept bottles of acids of all sorts and a case of camel's hair brushes. With a small quantity of oxalic or muriatic acid, somewhat diluted, and with a camel's hair pencil he could paint out any number of ink spots. One or two applications, followed by the use of a blotting pad, would restore the paper to primitive purity. It requires skill and an accurate knowledge of chemicals to use any of these plans so as not to injure the texture of the paper or discolor it. If the paper is injured it is not so easy to write upon it again, but by the use of finely powdered pounce, rubbed in lightly with the finger and burnished with an ivory folder, the paper can be repaired. Common writing ink, however, is best removed by the use of oxygenated muriatic acid."

"But the new kind of checks, with the amount cut through the paper with a die, are hard to alter. Here is a check with a revenue stamp in old gold in the center, and broad lines of red ink are drawn close up to the amount written in. There is another broad line of red ink after the name of the payee. Up in the left hand corner where the amount is in figures, you will see that the figures are also cut in between two stars, which are likewise cut through the paper. On the reverse side of the check just over these cut figures is pasted a pink strip which brings the cut figures out in such relief that they cannot be altered without detection. The only way to alter that check is to take out the first written word in the amount in the body of the check, and the amount in the corner, and, after replacing them with the raised sum, to inlay a piece of check paper in the place of the cut figures. This inlaying process requires care and only one or two men in this country are able to do it. The cut figures must carefully be cut out by a sharp, razor-like tool, and cut in such a way that the edges of the opening will be beveled. Then a fresh bit of check paper must be shaped to the size of the opening, and fitted in with its edges also beveled. The edges must be held together with a paste made of flour and strained resin, and carefully pressed. Some pounce rubbed over the lines will conceal the patch unless there is a strong light, and then with the same die that bankers use raised figures can be inserted. The work is delicate and not often attempted, as it involves the risk of ruining the check for the amount for which it is good. By the way, the cutting of figures into the check had a curious origin. After a big forgery caught by a raised check some one wrote a letter to the Sun, suggesting that the amount for which checks are drawn should be cut through the paper. The suggestion was at once adopted by a man who, I understand, made a fortune from it."—New York Sun.

**Absinthe Drinking.**  
Absinthe drinking is said to steadily increase in the Republic, but much less steadily than in Switzerland and France, particularly in France, where great efforts are making for its abatement. It has grown to be an enormous evil in these countries, notably in the large cities like Geneva, Zurich, Bern, Marseilles, Lyons and Paris. At the French capital the practice has augmented alarmingly within eight or ten years, officers of the army, business and professional men and journalists and authors being specially its victims. A French physician of eminence has recently declared that it is ten times more pernicious than ordinary intemperance, and that it very seldom happens that the habit, once fixed, can be unloosed. The same authority says that the increase of insanity is largely due to absinthe. It exercises a deadly fascination, the source of which scientists have vainly tried to discover, although they have no trouble in ascertaining its terrible effects. Its immoderate use speedily acts on the entire nervous system in general, and the brain in particular, in which it produces actual organic changes with accompanying derangement of all the mental powers. The habitual drinker becomes at first dull, languid, is soon completely brutalized, and then goes raving mad. He is at last wholly or partially paralyzed, unless, as often happens, disordered liver and stomach brings a quicker end. The liquor is dangerously seductive because it seems, in the beginning, to help the digestive organs, when it really hurts them, and very seriously. Many persons have been induced to take absinthe for indigestion and have thus gradually fallen under its baneful influence. The drinker is in most cases in seeming good health, having no thought of his peril, until the hour when illness has declared itself. He is apt, indeed, to believe that he is remarkably well, and to consider all the stories about absinthe mere bugaboos. The earliest symptoms of ailment leads to an examination, and to the

knowledge that his entire system is deranged, usually beyond restoration. His first illness is apt to be his last, and death is a welcome relief. Absinthe has not long been known; in fact it was not made a century ago. Some 90 years since, a French refugee, Dr. Ordinaire, settled at the small village of Couvet, in Switzerland, and acquired a very fine practice in the neighborhood. He prepared his own medicines, one of them being an extract of wormwood, which he held in high esteem and compounded with his own hands. He prepared it from a private recipe, and administered it to his patients with excellent effect. Before his death he imparted the secret to others, and the extract was extensively made and sold to peddlers. It was prepared from the yellow flowers of the common wormwood, and it was gradually improved, or, rather, deteriorated, until the present liquor has been obtained. In the Val de Travers, Canton of Neuchâtel, about 100,000 gallons are annually distilled of this most alluring poison.—[Drug-gist, Chicago.]

**CARLYLE'S PLACE IN LITERATURE.**  
—The idea that he was a great teacher or the proclaimer of a new truth, will no doubt disappear altogether as time goes on. That he was a very honest literary worker, and inculcated the necessity of hard labor to get at facts, is evident enough; but he was not the first who practised or preached this admirable gospel. If, however, we go beyond this basis of all exhortations what do we find? Simply an apotheosis of open and successful force in the government of man. He had no sympathy with what may be called the softer or easier sins of life; picking or stealing, lying and evasion, little hypocrisies and social shams, political compromises and state "dodges," were repugnant to him. Yet to fraud, allied with force, he had no fundamental objection. Frederick robbing Silesia is still a hero. Cromwell dissembling his intentions is still "true," Napoleon I., with his thousand treacheries, is still great. In the same way he would scathe with his satire an English master who cheated a servant out of his wages; but a southern planter who by violence defrauded a negro of his liberty and right to a better life seemed to him only fulfilling destiny. In short, his passionate partisanship of what was "true," as he regarded it, made him entirely forgetful of justice, and throughout his life he never felt for the sufferings or sympathized with the hopes of any oppressed race. Neither social wrongs at home nor political inequality ever drew him out of his narrow round of duties and pleasures.—[Telegraph.]

**COOLING WATER BY EVAPORATION.**  
—In April last we gave a method of supplying a water-jug with a bail. This reminds Frederick Johnson, Clinton county, Ill., to say something about jugs. He very properly suggests that a water-jug to be taken to the field, no matter what kind of a handle it may have, should be wrapped in several thicknesses of some kind of cloth, securely bound around it. For this purpose pieces of old carpets, or quilts, or even gunny-bags will answer. By thoroughly wetting this covering at the start, and moistening it as it gets dry, if the jug be placed in the shade, but where there is a free circulation of air, the water will keep very cool, and be vastly more refreshing than from a jug without such a covering. This cooling of the water in a jug thus covered is due to the fact that evaporation reduces the temperature. Every boy knows this, when he wets his finger to know which way the wind blows. The writer once traveled in Mexico, where horse-back is the only means of locomotion. As in that arid country watering places are far apart, it is the custom for each traveler to carry a gourd of water hung at the horn of his saddle. This gourd is often covered with several thicknesses of cloth, which are kept moist for the purpose of cooling the water within. All through Mexico the family supply of water is usually from some stream or pond; the water is placed in large jars, holding several gallons, of porous earthenware, much like that of which our flower-pots are made. The water gradually oozes through the sides of these pots, and in evaporating cools the contents, and though, as a general thing, the Mexicans have no ice, they can always give the traveler a drink of cool water.—[American Agriculturist for June.]

**THE GREAT DRAIN OF MONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES AT THIS TIME IS TO PURCHASE SUGAR.** Nearly \$2,000,000,000—two thousand millions of dollars—in gold has been paid out by the United States to Spain for sugar during the last thirty years. The problem now before the people of the United States is how to keep that money at home—how to produce the sugar instead of buying it.

**IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT TWO NEW CLYDE built steamers specially fitted up for the fruit trade and carrying large refrigerators will run next season from October to the end of April, between the ports of Annapolis, Halifax and London.**

**VARIETIES.**  
**THE KIND OF A FELLOW HE WAS.**—A very high-toned looking young man in exquisite mustache, loud plaid clothes and necktie, low crowned hat, straw colored kids, and knitting needle cane, walked into a tobacco shop on Fourth Street yesterday, and throw-

ing down a half dollar on the counter, said: "Well, this is the worst town I ever saw; a gentleman can't get anything satisfactory, and I am utterly unable to see how a person of fastidious tastes can live here. I say, Mr. Shopkeeper, can you sell a fellow a decent cigar?"  
"Yes, sir," said the cigar man, meekly.  
"Well then fly around lively and do it. Don't you see that half dollar?"  
"Yes, sir. What kind of a cigar do you wish, sir?"  
"What kind?"  
"Why, look at me, sir, a moment, and see for yourself what kind of a cigar would suit me," and he drew himself up grandly and gazed down on the shop-keeper.

The shop-keeper looked and then took in the half dollar, got out a cigar, handed it to the man, with forty-nine cents change, and said: "I owe you half a cent sir, but I can't make change unless you take another cigar." The nice young man looked at the shop-keeper and then at the cigar, and then at himself, and without a single word walked out of the shop.

A story is told of El Mehd, one of the Abbassides, that, being out hunting one day, he came upon the hut of an Arab, who set some simple fare before him, but supplemented it with a bottle of wine. The Caliph drank a glass and said: "O brother of the Arabs! do you know who I am?" "No, by Allah!" was the reply. "I am one of the personal attendants of the Commander of the Faithful." "I congratulate you on your post," said the other. "Tossing off another glass El Mehd repeated the question, and the Arab reminded him that he had just told him that he was one of the Caliph's suite. "Nay," said El Mehd. "But I am one of his principal officers." "I wish you joy!" said the Arab. After a third glass, the Caliph again began: "O brother of the Arabs! do you know who I am?" "You say that you are one of the Commander of the Faithful's chief officers," answered the Arab. "Not so," said El Mehd. "I am Commander of the Faithful himself!" The Arab, on hearing this, quietly took the bottle of wine from the table and put away with the contents the remark: "If you were to drink another glass you would declare that you were the Prophet himself!"

A MIDDLE-AGED respectfully-dressed stranger entered an office the other day and thickly inquired if he could have the use of their telephone for a few moments. As a matter of fact the office had none, but the clerk in charge placed an old champagne bottle on the desk, motioned the stranger, and told him to go ahead. He drew up his chair, eyed the bottle long and closely, and finally put his mouth at the opening and called out: "Hello! hello! Shaz, hello!" After waiting half a minute for an answer, he lifted up the bottle, sniffed at it, and then turned to the clerk and said: "Can't raise 'em." "Can't you?" "No, shur, I can't get a sound." The clerk went on with his writing, and by-and-by the man arose, heaved a deep sigh, and said he moved off. "You didn't fool me, did you? I knew all the time that it was me who was full instead of that fellow!"

**A GOOD BARGAIN.**—Sir Patrick Hamilton, Mayor of Dublin, had, according to Walpole, a parsimonious wife. In his mayoralty, he could not persuade her to buy a new gown. The pride of the Hamiltons surmounted the penury of the Highlands. He bought a silk that cost five-and-fifty shillings a yard, and told his wife it cost but forty. In the evening she displayed it to some of her female acquaintances. "Forty shillings a yard! Lord, madam," said one of them, "I would give five-and-fifty myself." "Would you, madam? You shall have it at that price." Judge how Sir Patrick was transported when he returned at night and she bragged of the good bargain she had made.

A BACHELOR too poor to get married, yet too susceptible to let the girls alone, was riding with a lady "all of a summer's day," and accidentally—men's arms, awkward things! are ever in the way—dropped an arm around her waist. No objection was made for a while, and the arm gradually relieved the side of the carriage of the pressure upon it. But of a sudden, whether from a late recognition of the impropriety of the thing, or the sight of another being coming, never was known, the lady started with volcanic energy, and with a flashing eye, exclaimed, "Mr. B., I can support myself!" "Capital!" was the instant reply. "You are just the girl I have been looking for these five years. Will you marry me?"

**HER PET FANCY.**—"She was a splendid girl," said Jenkins, as he curled his feet around the rungs of the chair. "The only woman I ever really cared anything about. And it's sad, boys, I tell you; it's very sad for an old man like me to remember that she went mad."  
"What was her pet fancy?" we asked sympathetically.  
"Thought she was a postage stamp and men letters, and was all the time trying to stick herself on to the boys!" and we giggled away.

A CERTAIN young lady, on her way to the museum, spoke to her escort unnecessarily of the delight it would give her to behold the mummy which she had learned was there on exhibition. The young man, after entering the museum, took her at once to the mummy, the first sight of which disgusted her. "Oh, Jack," she said, "what a horrid dried-up thing! I thought we were going to see a real live mummy!"

As the police captain of Bath, Me., stood by a railroad crossing the other day, a train came by at what seemed an unlawful speed, and he asked a boy who lived near, "Does the train always go that way?" "No! Half the time it goes the other way." The guardian of the peace walked away in a spirit of reflection, as it were.

**THE MOTTO OF SOME OFFICE HOLDERS** appear to be, "If you can earn \$5 a day, save \$50 of it. This will explain why some of them leave a \$3,000 office at the expiration of two years with \$100,000 saved. Some persons suppose they accumulate their wealth in a dishonest manner, whereas they merely adopt a motto and stick to it."

**CHAFF.**  
A study in oil: The attempt to get a sardine out whole.  
Little Carrie G— said she liked sea-bathing, "only her mouth leaked and let in the salt water."  
You cannot grow pork and beans by letting a little pig root in the same garden where the beans root.  
If a long upper lip indicates good nature, the elephant should be the jolliest chap in the whole zoological outfit.  
Enny man who can swap horses or ketch fish and not lie about it is just as plus as men ever get to be in this world.  
"My lord," said the foreman of an Irish jury, when giving in the verdict: "We find the man who stole the mare not guilty."

A tall man having rallied his friend on the shortness of his legs, the latter replied: "My legs reach the ground. What more can you do?"  
Before marriage she was dear and he was her treasure, and afterward she became dearer and he treasurer, and yet they are not happy.  
A man in the suburbs has found a bed of remarkably fine clay on his property, but is undecided whether to start a brickyard or a French candy shop.

**ARTISTIC APPRECIATION.**—Lady to Artist: "Couldn't you paint something on my fur for me? Paint it thin, you know, so that I could rub it off if I didn't like it."  
A Montana Indian, who was convicted of murder, expressed his opinion of the lawyer who defended him with delicious frankness: "Lawyer too much talk! heap fool!"

The New Haven Register has come to the conclusion that the moon's greatest mission is to bring about marriage engagements and give the asparagus crop a start.  
A six-year-old little fellow was forced to wear a shirt three sizes too large for him. After strutting around a little while he burst out with "Ma, I feel awful lonesome in this shirt!"

The Boston Transcript's funny man attended the Protestant Episcopal Church once, opened the prayer book and saw "collect" written so often that he got up and left the church.  
A Bloomfield woman recently married a Chinese laundryman, and in just three hours thereafter the Celestial entered a barber shop and ordered his pigtail cut off more decorously. "Melican wife too much dan yank," saying: "I wish you joy!"

A lady who saw a free steamer for the first time, said with astonishment: "But I should like to know what those idiots go and heat the water for when it has to be thrown out on the fire?"  
A "three-years-old" discovered the neighbor's hen's head in her yard scratching. In a most indignant tone she reported to her mother Mrs. Smith's hens were "wiping their feet on our grass."

"Men often jump at conclusions," says the proverb. So do dogs. We saw a dog jump at the conclusion of a cat, which was sickening through the opening of a partly closed door, and it made more disturbance than a church scandal.  
Fiji fashions: The spring opening in Fiji shows quite a revolution in the fashions there. Sharks' teeth necklaces are out more decorated, the mole on the back is painted red, and the green string is worn around the left ankle instead of the right, as formerly.

"I've a letter from your sister, baby mine, baby mine," she chirruped, as she danced into the sitting room. "Good gracious!" he howled, as he dropped his cigar on the baby's head. "You don't mean to say he's coming to live often as often as six months, do you?"  
When Ben Jonson, the dramatist, was introduced to a nobleman, the peer was so struck with his homely appearance that he exclaimed: "What are you, Ben Jonson? Why, you look as if you were a goose!" "No!" "Boo!" exclaimed the witty dramatist, turning to the peer and making his bow.

Two countrymen went into a hatter's to buy one of them a hat. They were delighted with the sample, inside the crown of which was inserted a looking-glass. "What is the glass for?" said one of the men. The other impatient at such a display of rural ignorance, exclaimed: "What for? Why, for the man who buys the hat to see how it fits."

**The Household.**  
**THAT HOUSEWORK QUESTION.**  
"Little Mrs. Clover's" cry for more and efficient help is echoed by hundreds of farmers' wives throughout our State. They want help, they are willing to pay a fair price for it, but they find it impossible to secure such assistance as they require, and therefore work on as best they may, having help only when absolutely obliged to, and enduring the consequent ills with what grace they can muster, and leaving a sigh of relief when the hurry is over and "the girl" is safely out of the house.

The head of the family may travel over a whole township to find some one who will condescend to assist—mind you, assist, not do the housework—his wife, and if he secures some one who will humble herself enough to wash other people's dishes "for a consideration," she gives him to understand most emphatically that it is more because of his necessity and a desire to oblige than because she needs work or is influenced by the desire to earn "filthy lucre" by honest labor, and when she is inducted into the scene of her future labors, she settles back on her dignity in a way that is perfectly overwhelming to her "lady patroness," as it is intended to be. She has her own plans and methods, her own times and seasons, and is as absolute in them as the Czar of all the Russias. She resents interference with her ways, yet will not go on and do the work well even in her own fashion. There is generally a "schism in the family" from the time she enters it; and while she slams the crockery round, bangs the doors and flirts with the hired man, the wife pours into the unwilling ear of her spouse the story of her wrongs. "About this time look out for squalls," and next a "strike" is in order, and the farmer is called upon to take the unprofitable servant home, which he does with wrath in his heart at "the notions of these blamed women." And just here I may remark most men are decidedly unsympathetic about this hired girl business. Not having a woman's nervous, sensitive temperament, they cannot understand how it is that "little things," as they call them, can so annoy and perplex her, and are much inclined to consider her woes imaginary and the fault finding unnecessary. But to the careful and economical housekeeper it is as hard to have her crockery nicked and cracked, her silver bruised, her table linen stained, and groceries and such things wasted, as it is to the farmer himself to have his cattle turned in the wrong pasture, gates left open and his harnesses thrown down for rats to nibble.

A remedy? Don't ask me! And yet I think I know what alone can bring about a new order of things. The change will not come in your day or mine, dear reader, yet we may help to bring it about. We must begin "low down," and teach the children of the present that labor is honorable unto all men and all women, that no man or woman is to be despised because they work with their hands, in whatever station of life they may be placed by circumstances. When to be an idler, a drone in the busy hive of life, is a shame and disgrace to an individual, then will be the beginning of reform. Beecher puts the laboring class, by which he means those who work less with brains than hands, as lowest in the scale of social organization.

But what becomes of the brains if the hands won't work? Brains build a factory and its spindles are silent till hands give their willing labor. True, the hands are idle if the brains don't build, and who shall say which is greater? I hold that whoever does his appointed work faithfully and honestly, not shamefacedly and grudgingly, doing his duty cheerfully in that state or condition of life in which his Creator placed him, is the peer of him who "buildeth a city." When we understand the true nobility and dignity of labor, there will be more hired girls and less fancy work, more honest men and fewer rascals.

In every community there are a greater or less number of families in which an honest, industrious and moderately amiable girl could find a good and pleasant home, where she would be literally "one of the family," and be paid good wages in return for her assistance in domestic duties. She would be honored and respected and have less work to do than if she were keeping house for herself, and would be relieved of any responsibility except to carry out the instructions of her mistress. And there are girls whose parents are too poor to more than provide them with the bare necessities of life, while struggling to keep an anacrona of a mortgage from swallowing the farm intact, who might thus earn an honest and respectable living and be comfortably clothed and fed and housed, were it not for—what? Simply a foolish, a silly and abominable pride, as false as shallow, undignified, unwomanly and selfish; because they gratify it at the expense of the toil and care of others, undignified because no one respects them for it, unwomanly because God made us to help each other with infinite patience and long suffering.

But the American girl plants both feet firmly upon that plank in the Declaration of Independence which says, "all men" (and presumably all women) "are created free and equal," and asserts her independence and, she thinks, her social status, by refusing to do anything except teach school or occasionally sew a little, till some man comes along who will marry and support her. Till then she will do nothing but manufacture "Scratch my Backs," and grind out "Hold the Fort" on the inevitable parlor organ. She is too proud to go into a kitchen as less than its mistress, but not too proud to require a hard working father or brothers to divide their earnings with her. She will teach if she can manage the indispensable certificate, and by her ignorance and incapacity do more harm than all the good deeds in her life can remedy. She will become a "saleslady" at \$8 or \$7 per week and feel herself as "good as the best," but she won't do housework for wages. Training schools, suggested as a means of instruction, and a possible help to increasing the supply, will not reach this class of girls, which is by far the most numerous and from which the supply ought to come. You may teach a Swede, a Norwegian, a German, but you must make the American female willing to be taught before you can do anything for her. They make the best kind of help when they can be obtained, and if they could but be convinced that it is more of a credit to them to work than to be idle, and better to delve in a kitchen hotter than an inferno than to marry for the sake of being supported, and if they would but recollect that "society" classes a shop girl in the same plane as a domestic, disdainful both, perhaps they would be more truly independent.

**THE WIFE'S RIGHTS WHICH DAISY DESIRES.**  
Everybody seems to be afraid of this question, and disposed to handle it with about as much care as they would bestow on a package of dynamite. I am not sure but it is best to treat the subject with gloves on, lest we provoke much vain discussion, which shall merge into wrath on the part of those whom we have sworn to honor and obey. But there is no law against a wife's telling what rights she would enjoy, whether she has any hope of obtaining them or not. For myself, the rights I want are all compassed within the realm of home, and do not require the recognition of equality with or superiority over the opposite sex, nor the exercise of political privileges, except in so far as my own well being and that of those nearest and dearest to me is concerned.

I ask as my right, a pleasant home, which shall be at least as commodious and as conveniently arranged as my husband's barn or his cattle sheds, and with rather more of care and thought bestowed upon its belongings than he bestows upon the barnyard and calf pasture; believing that if Shorthorn cattle and thoroughbred Marions are worthy of the best of care, and all creature comforts, I, and my children, as created in the image of the All Father, are deserving of at least a little more consideration than brutes, however highly Duchess or Atwood blood is rated in "shekels of fine gold." I want the house painted as well as the barn, and trees, which cost nothing but the labor of transplanting, and vines and flowers, which, not necessarily expensive, require some little work beyond what my strength can give, and which satisfy my love for the beautiful, keep my heart young while my face and frame grow old, and give me a delight and companionship which I cannot find in the daily round of work, in which the soul-life stands as motionless as a stone above a grave.

I want my house, inside, conveniently arranged for the requirements of my family, as much convenience for performing my work as my husband has for doing his; wood and water handy, something beside a rotten rope from the fence to a dead tree to hang my weekly washing on; a clothes-wringer and other adjuncts of the kind, with a stove that is worth more than its weight for old iron, and a cistern with a pump in it. I want neat and pretty furniture, not expensive,—velvet carpets and brocade parlor suites are out of place in a farm house,—and I do not desire costly things too nice for every day use.

And I want more yet, strange as it may seem. I want a horse that I can drive, so that I can breathe the outside air on other occasions than the periodical trips to town for the necessary domestic supplies, go to visit a distant neighbor, or once in a while ride merely for the pleasure of so doing, with no purpose in view except to enjoy. And I don't want a superannuated old quadruped, with his forefeet in the grave, past usefulness, and graciously granted me because he's "safe." I want a horse with sufficient life to make driving a pleasure and not a penance; who will learn to know me, and love to be petted and caressed by me. I want a buggy or a carriage, comfortable and stylish enough so that passengers won't make audible comments on the antiquity of my turnout, and I want both "kit and critter" at my disposal at times that suit my convenience, not when a man's inventive ingenuity, piqued to the utmost, cannot possibly invent an excuse why I should stay at home.

I believe it my right that my husband should take myself and the children to church on Sunday. I see no reason why, if I wish to go, and he does not, his desires should always prevail against mine, except that he has the "balance of power" in his hands. It is neither right nor just that because he takes Sunday forenoon to salt the stock, and the afternoon to read the FARMER in all the dignity of a free born American's shirt sleeves, I should stay at home solely to cook an elaborate dinner for the hired men. I want him to help "work out his own salvation," and not depend too much upon the saying of the Apostle, that the unbelieving husband is sanctified by the believing wife. "Doctors disagree," and it is possible that in Heaven there may prevail a new rendition of the passage.

Besides this church-going, which I claim as my "right," at least upon the old Sundays, I want some social privileges not bounded by a call at a neighbor's, or centered in a "quilting bee." I wish to hear an occasional lecture, not delivered by a domestic orator; a concert more artistic than the laughter of my babes, no matter how sweet that may ring in my ear; indeed I think I'd enjoy attending the entertainment given by an occasional wandering dramatic company, and even—why, not a dance at a Christmas party, or a neighbor's house-warming. Because I'm wood and wedded, have a house to keep and little ones to clamor in my arms, must I be debarred from all the pleasures of society, and become a mere baker of bread and maker of "gilt edged" butter? It is a sad fact that the round of household tasks cannot and does not satisfy the heart of a woman. You may crush her down to the level of a beast of burden by narrowing her life into the one groove of domestic routine, but you know nothing of the struggles of the self repression, and the longing for a higher life, which the observer notes in the discontented mouth and troubled eye.

[The remainder of Daisy's requirements will be found in next week's FARMER.—Ed.]

**The Servant Girl Question.**  
Mrs. Spofford's thoughtful essay on this perplexing subject makes it plain that domestic economy, like political economy, is a complex science, for which few persons have either aptitude or patience. She does not delve very deeply for a remedy, but there is wisdom in the suggestion that "reasonableness" on the part of servants and mistresses is the first step toward reform. The other suggestion, that the docile and handy Chinaman might be the best solution, is open to serious question. This country, with its rapidly increasing population, cannot afford to establish a mental caste, nor keep up the notion that American-born boys and girls ought to feel above domestic service. The day will come when this wide avenue for earning an honest living will be more esteemed.

Mrs. Spofford throws half if not most of the blame for the present dubious aspect of the servant girl question upon employers. It is an old truth that a bad driver will spoil the best horse that ever went in harness. The comparison may be invidious to the servant, but it is equally true that most servants are really what their mistresses make of them. In too many families the servant is treated as if she were a drudge without human feelings. She must be ever moving to satisfy the whims and demands of adults who can do nothing for themselves, or unmanly children; be up at 5 in the morning, subject to call until 10 or 11 at night; limited to scraps from the table, and compelled to sleep and perform the duties of the toilet in a cheerless, meanly furnished room, six by eight, and too often opening into the kitchen.

There is a class of householders that always have good servants and have no trouble in keeping them. They are gentlemanly and ladylike enough to appear respectable even in the eyes of their servants; they have some notion of household economy, are willing to explain how they want things done, and are firm and reasonable in exacting performance, and moreover they are willing that the faithful servant shall have her ray of sunshine.

**TO THE LADIES.**  
Any reader of the FARMER wishing to have Dry Goods, Millinery, etc., etc., purchased in Detroit can be accommodated by sending a list of what they require, with full directions as regards quantity, colors, or any other points desired, to the undersigned. Samples and prices will be furnished, and orders sent attended to with care and promptness. Orders for goods must be accompanied with checks on Detroit banks, or post-office money-order or cash in registered letter. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. References furnished.

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